THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Singular Border Game of Scotland.—Howitt, in his new work, describing his attendance upon the celebration of the annual border games of Caledonia gives the following account of a totally novel and peculiar species of leaping, called the Hitch-and-Kick. It made him deaf, he says, to all the talk of the old men that the Scottish dalesmen had degenerated of late years, and seemed the most wonderful of all the gymnastic exercises:

A pole was brought, and set down in the centre of the ring. On it was placed a strong shining wire, standing out horizontally about a foot from the pole, and having a large ring at the end, as if for the reception of a lamp. Instead of a lamp, however, upon this ring was laid a sort of drum head of parchment, or small tamborine. The wire was slid down the pole to the distance of six feet from the ground. The thing required of the contenders, was to take a short run, give a little hop, or what they call a hitch then spring up, and with the same foot from which they sprang, kick off the tamborine, alight again on the same foot, and give another little hop or hitch. If they failed in any one of these particulars, they failed altogether. The leaping in this case was the first gymnastic exercise I ever saw. The manner in which they flung themselves up into the air, and kicked away the tamborine at six feet from the ground, recovering themselves and giving the necessary hitch before they put the other foot to the ground, was splendid. The wire was successively raised, and the tamborine still kicked off by all, till it nearly reached eight feet high, when the number of the contenders who could reach it, was reduced to about three, who had a hard strife for it—Leydon, Scott and Robson.

It eventually reached eight feet three, when neither Leydon, Scott or Robson, could any longer touch it, and the game was supposed to be finished, when a little fellow Oliver of Manes, who did not seem to have shown much spirit or elasticity in the earlier part of the game, suddenly put forth a most extraordinary display of agility, kicked off the tamborine with ease, and left all the competitors far behind! A new soul of animation seemed to animate them all at the sight. They again put out all their strength but it was in vain. Lord John Scott, with a friend or two, had now arrived; also Sir James Graham, the Sheriff of the county, and another gentleman. The concourse had become great.—There was an eager pressure around the ring, and the Duke of Buccleugh's piper a stately fellow in gay tartans, made the air resound with that stirring music to which the Elliotts and Armstrongs, the Kerrs and Fenwickers, had for centuries before marched against the English Borderers, whose descendants were now mingled with them in these peaceful contests. The whole scene was novel and striking. A gentleman who was with Lord John Scott was as much surprised as myself at the hitch-and-kick leaping, and offered a sovereign to any one who would kick off the tamborine at one inch higher still. It was set, therefore, to eight feet four from the ground, and again Oliver of Manes distodged it seeming to fling himself up into the air as if he could fling himself over a house, and regaining his foot so as to give the final hitch with the most perfect lightness and complete ease.

The Greatest Wonder of the World.—It has for ages been a great mystery in the minds of men, that such vast quantities of water as are constantly flowing into the Dead Sea, from the river Jordan and many smaller streams, should not fill up this lake and cause it to overflow; and the only manner in which the phenomenon could consistently be accounted for was by supposing that the Dead Sea had some subterranean outlet, through which its waters escaped to the ocean. But even this supposition has now become wholly invalidated by the result of recent observations taken by a committee of English gentlemen, by which this lake is proved to be 1100 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean! The plains surrounding this lake are thus proved to be the lowest lands on the face of the earth. We have hopes that as civilization is progressing in that country, this subject will be further investigated, and that even the bottom of this lake will be in some measure exploded by means of the most perfect diving bells, and other submarine apparatus.—*New York Mechanic.*

Let the Puppy have his Collar.—The late Lord Albemarle having been spoken to by a Scotch nobleman to solicit for him from King George the second the Green Ribband, did so; but his majesty refused, saying, 'he would not bestow the favor upon a fellow who had constantly opposed the Court.' 'Yes, Sir,' said Lord Albemarle, 'but he means to be more pliable for the future.' 'Well, I don't care for that—he is a puppy and shall not have it.' The King having said so turned to go away when Lord Albemarle asked what answer he should return to the applicant. 'Tell him he is a puppy.' 'Well, sir, he is a puppy that is sincerely inclined to follow his master.' 'Aye,' retorted the King, 'are you sure of that?' 'Perfectly so, Sire.' 'Well, then,' said the King 'let the puppy have his collar.'

From the Mississippi Guard.

THE GRAVE.

[BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

Why should the good go there?
'Tis a cold and dark abode,
For the holy men of praise and prayer;
Who have dwelt so long in the pleasant air
And sunshine of their God.

Why go the learned and wise
To a house so close and damp?
They can gaze not there at the mystic skies,
Nor watch the stars as they fall and rise,
Nor read by the midnight lamp.

Why go the rich and gay,
To a hut, so mean and small?
No chance is *there* for a proud display;
There is a scarcely room in the walls of clay
For the busy worms to crawl!

But for him who is struggling on
In wild ambition's race,
Who feels that the goal cannot be won—
That his spirits droop and his strength is gone,
'Tis a quiet resting place.

As for him who has weary grown,
Of a world that loves him not,
Whose joys have vanished and hopes have flown,
Whose only wish is to be *alone*,
Indeed, 'tis an envied spot!

A Printer's Anecdote—It used to be related of Corporal Nymn, a printer, well known for many years in this town as being more remarkable for 'his odd humour than the length of his purse,' that while he was traveling from Lowell to Boston he was met by a highwayman, who politely (as is the custom of those gentry) demande his purse. 'My dear sir,' quoth Corporal Nymn, 'I perceive you don't know me!' 'That is nothing to the purpose, sir, give up your purse immediately,' demanded the highwayman. The Corporal repeated with earnestness which could not be misunderstood. —'Positively you don't know me.'—'Well,' said the highwayman, surprised at the manner of the Corporal, 'who the devil are you?' 'Why I'm a printer.' 'A printer did you say? 'Whew!—I'm off, —— *dry picking!*'—*Lowell Paper.*

The Drummer Boy of Lundy's Lane.—Major Gen. Winfield Scott while on the frontier during the late border difficulties, at a complimentary dinner given him by the citizens of Cleveland, related the following characteristic anecdote that occurred during the battle of Lundy's Lane in the last war. 'In the very midst of the battle his attention was arrested by observing at a little distance where a whole company of riflemen had just been cut down by the terrible fire of the enemy, three drummer boys quarelling for a single drum, all that was left to them.—Soon the two stronger ones went to 'fisticuffs,' while the third quietly folded his arms, awaiting the issue of the contest. At the moment a cannon ball struck the boys, and killed them both. With one bound the little fellow caught the drum from between them and with a shout of triumph, and a loud 'tattoo,' dashed forward to the thickest of the fight.' Said the General, 'I so admired the little soldier that I rode after him and enquired his name, which was ——, and directed him to find me at the close of the battle, but I never saw him afterward.' At this moment, Mr. ——, one of the most respectable merchants in Cleveland arose, and with a smile and bow, informed the company, that he was the 'Drummer Boy of Lundy's Lane.'

A plea in Abatement.—In one of the Quarter Session Courts of Tennessee, one Joe Pumps was indicted for assault and battery. The solicitor called him to the bar and addressed him thus: 'You are indicted for a misdemeanor and stand charged in these words—' The Jurors for the State upon their oaths present, that Joe Pumps, late of the county of ——, on the 10th of August, 18—, with force and arms, in and upon the body of one John Scruggins, with malicious intent and assault did make, with guns, swords, pistols, dirks, and clubs, with malice aforethought—"

'Stop, Sir. Lawyer,' said Joe, 'there *was* something of it, but you are making it a ——sight worse than it was.'

'Well, how was it, Joe,' says the solicitor.

'Why, I and John met one day on the road, and says I to John, 'this is a bad day for snaking.' Then says he to me. 'Not very bad neither, for I killed one near upon a rod long.' Then after a good many such compliments passed between us, says John to me, says he, 'I dozen't milk my neighbor's cows as some folks do.' And then I hit him a lick with my fist, side of his head; and then we had a real scuffle—a fair fight, then just quit so; and had not no gun, nor pistol, nor club neither—so you needn't be takin' all that nonsense over to the court, when there was no such thing; and John says he's willing to strike again, if I'll let him strike first.'

When the late celebrated John Kemble received the positive promise of Lord North, that, in case of his marriage within a certain time, a certain sum of money was to be placed at his command, he thought it both prudent and necessary to select a helpmate before the period of limitation expired; and, therefore, one morning after rehearsal, he, in his usual pompous and declamatory manner, addressed himself to Mrs. Bereton, who was the widow of an actor, and on the boards herself—'Mrs. Bereton,' said Kemble, 'from the friendship I indulged for your late husband, and my personal observation of your conduct, I have no objection to making you my wife. This is Thursday, and by this day week, you will oblige me with you answer.' Mrs. B. was surprised, both at the offer and the manner in which that offer had been made, and on her return home consulted her mother, Mrs. Hawkins, as to the course she should adopt. Her advice was that her daughter should accept the offer; and, on the following Thursday, when Mr. Kemble applied to her for her decision, the answer was favorable. The only notice Mr. Kemble took was to name the day, and he paid no more attention to his bride elect till she met him on the morning of their marriage. Bannister gave a wedding dinner to his friend, after which Kemble repaired to the theatre, where he was announced to perform one of his principal characters, and from whence he forgot to return to Bannister for his bride, who, however, was escorted by her friends to her new home in Great Russell street. This singular courtship turned out most happy for Mr. Kemble. He had not failed in the estimation of the qualities of the companion he had chosen: and she perhaps a better wife than the lady, in consequence of whose attachment this hasty match was projected, might eventually have proved.—*Anecdotal Reminiscencies.*

A writer in the "Spirit of the Times" gives the following account of being wrecked on the Mississippi.

"Among other adventures, he had been wrecked while acting as a "hand" on a flat boat, navigating the Mississippi. He said, he had come all the way from Pittsburg at the head of the Ohio, to within two or three hundred miles of New Orleans, without meeting with any other accident, than that of getting out of whiskey twice. But one night, the captain of the flat boat said the weather was "crafty," a thing he thought himself as it was most too quiet to last so long. After detailing several other particulars he finished his story by being wrecked, as follows: "After the quiet weather I spoke of lasted a little, all of a sudden it change, the river grew as rough as an alligator's back, thar was the tallest kind of a noise over head, and the fire flew up thar, like tar in a cat fight. "We'll put to shore," said the captain, and we tried to do it, that's sartin, but the way we always walked off from a tree, whar we might have tied up, was a caution to steamboats. "Keep the current," said the captain, "and let us sweat it out." We went on this way some time, when I told the captain, said I, captain, I have never been in these diggins 'afore, but if I hav'n't seen the same landscape three times then I am a liar." At this, the captain looked hard, and swore we were in an eddy, and doing nothing but whirling around. Delighting just at this time was very accommodating, and showed us a big tree in the river, that had stuck fast, and was bowing up and down, ready to receive us, and we found ourselves rushing straight on to it. The owner of the bacon was on board, and when he saw the "sawyer," he eyed it as hard as a small thief would a constable says he, 'captain, if thar ar fellow at the sweep." (oar) "fellow" meant me; said he, "captain, if that ar fellow at the sweep, don't bear on it like —— and keep us off that tree, I am a busted up pork merchant." I did bear on it as hard as he suggested, but the current was too strong, and we went on the "sawyer" all standing. The boat broke up, like a dried leaf would have done, pork and plunder scattered, and I swam half a naked to death, ashore. I lost in the whole operation just two shirts, eighteen dollars in wages, and half a box of Kentucky tobacker, beside two game cocks; I tell you what, a storm on that ar Mississippi ain't to be sneezed at."

Head of the Laocoon.—A Lyons Journal publishes the following letter from Mr. Valmore, an artist at Brussels: 'In the gallery of the Duke d'Aremburg there are many things which are not known to any but the initiated. Among them is the original head of the Laocoon. This fine group, when first discovered in Italy, was without the head of the father, and an arm of one of the sons. The head was supplied by a celebrated artist, who copied it from an antique bas relief. Sometime afterwards, the original was found by some Venetian connoisseurs and was ultimately sold to the grandfather of the Prince for about 150,000f, and brought to Brussels. When Napoleon, during the Consulate, had the group transported into France, he knew that the real head was in possession of the Duke, and offered him its weight in gold for it. This was refused, and as it was known that Napoleon was not scrupulous in gratifying his desires, the Duke d'Aremburg sent this *chef d'œvre* to Dresden, where it remained concealed for ten years but was brought back again into Brussels when Belgium became tranquil. It expresses in the highest and with admirable degree moral grief mingled with most physical pain. The compression of the teeth and the contraction of the under jaw are almost too horrifying to be long contemplated, and yet in this intense expression of suffering there is not the slightest grimace. The pupils of the eyes are so exquisitely executed, that they actually seem to flash from the marble: A cast from the head now on the statue is placed by the side of the original, and the vast difference between the two is at once evident.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Napoleon and Murat.—The contrast in the personal appearance of Napoleon and Murat, while on the battle field, is well described in the following extract from Blackwood:

"The external appearance of Napoleon formed a striking contrast to that of his royal brother-in-law. When they rode together along the front of the troops, Murat attracted universal attention by his commanding figure, his superb theatrical costume, the splendid trapping and beautiful figure of his horse, and the imposing military dignity of his air. The dazzling display contrasted strangely, but characteristically, with the three cornered hat, dark surtout, leather breeches, huge boots, corpulent figure, and careless seat on horseback; which have become immortal in the representations of Napoleon. The imposing aspect of Murat, was, however, weakened, rather than heightened, by the rich and fantastic dress which he wore. Dark whiskers on his face contrasted with piercing blue eyes; his auburn hair locks spread over the neck of a splendid Polish dress; upon, above the shoulders, the collar was richly adorned with gold brocade, and from a splendid girdle of the same material hung a light sabre, straight as the blade, after the manner of the ancient Roman, with the hilt set in diamonds. Wide pantaloons, of a purple or scarlet color, richly embroidered with gold, and boots of yellow leather, completing this singular costume, which resembled rather the gorgeous trappings of the melodrama, than the comparatively simple uniform of modern times. But his greatest distinction was a *large three cornered* hat, surmounted by a profusion of magnificent white ostrich feathers, rising from a broad gold band, which enclosed besides a superb heron plume. His noble charger was set off with gorgeous bridle and stirrups, richly gilt after the Turkish fashion, and enveloped in trappings of azure blue, the tint of the Italian sky, which also was the prevailing color of his liveries.—Above the fantastic but dazzling attire, he wore in cold weather a magnificent pelisse of dark green velvet, lined and fringed with the richest sables."

Do not enter the room suddenly where you know there is a young lady and gentleman sitting, busily engaged in fanning a flame.

A man took off his coat to show a terrible wound he had received on his arm. Not being able to find it, said he recollected—'twas brother Bill's arm.

The True Test.—A cobler at Leyden, who used to attend the public disputation held at the academy, was once asked if he understood Latin.

"No," replied the mechanic, "but I know who is wrong in the argument."

"How?" asked his friend.

"Way, by seeing who is angry first."

In a capital case, an Irishman was called as witness. "Did not you see defendant shoot the deceased through the heart?" inquired the counsel. "No faith, how can that be your lordship," responded the other, "for he often told me that he had left his heart in ould Ireland, and it was here in Amerikay that he was kilt."

Chemical Process of Petrifying Human Flesh.—The most novel and piquant treat of all others to me in the beautiful capital of Florence, was my several visits to Signor Sgate, a scientific gentleman possessed of a wonderful art unique and unknown to all the world beside. Incredible, if not marvellous, as it may seem, he had discovered a chemical process by which he could actually *petrify*, in a very short time, every animal substance, preserving permanently, and with minute accuracy, its form and internal texture, and in such a state of *stony hardness* that it could be sawed into slabs and elegantly polished!

He had in this way formed a museum of various animals, such as frogs, fishes, toads, snakes, and a great variety of parts of the human body in a natural and diseased state. In my presence, he threw the human liver, lungs, heart, and other parts thus petrified, about the floor with perfect impunity, and without the least injury being done to them. Still more curious, he had, with Italian taste, cut them into small polished squares, and arranged them into complete tables of mosaic work! so that it gave him as much delight as it did me astonishment, to find that I could with my finger designate to him, on this precious centre table for a surgeon's drawing room, the appropriate name and character of each individual object thus spread out before me in a pathological chart of real specimens. Thus a pulmonary tubercle or ulcer here, a hydatid of the liver there, a cicatrix in the brain in another compartment, and a calculus in the kidney, or ossification of the heart's auricles and valves in a fourth. It struck me that, for all anatomical and surgical purposes, and all objects of natural history, this was an art of inappreciable value, and the most desirable ever discovered; and with that view I conversed with him relative to a visit to our country, believing it would be of national importance if we could have the benefit of his services.

I even entered into some preliminaries of a negotiation with the design of obtaining him for my own purposes, but I found him sadly involved in debt and that his demands were to be complied with. I, however, made him liberal offers, and did not entirely despair that he would have acceded to them, when, to my regret, about three weeks after we left Florence, I was informed by letter, that he was suddenly attacked with a violent inflammation of the lungs, which proved fatal, and, what is as much to be deplored, that his unprecedented discovery died with him. He never would divulge the least par of his marvelous process, but when pressed by me on the subject, hinted that he had acquired it in his various journeys in remote Eastern countries; and it is fondly to be hoped that some one may ere long appear who, in pursuing this inquiry, will be enabled to recover the art among those people from whom he intimated he had obtained it. It is worthy of observation, how, in this extraordinary process, art accomplishes in so brief a time, what nature requires so long a period to effect, and then never with anything comparable to the perfection, we may say almost identity, with which this mode preserves an exact *fac simile* of the original; in truth, the *original itself*. In this surprising and almost magic art, not only, as we have said, the exterior outline is faithful and exactly represented, but also the most minute and delicate interior arrangements of structure admirably perpetrated; as, for example, the entire viscera of the chest and abdomen, with all their varied and beautiful convolutions, were clearly exhibited, retaining even the colors of the blood vessels, in preparations of frogs, birds, and other animals, besides the human body.—*Dr. Mott's Travels.*

A Capuchin friar, preaching on a saint's day, in honor of the saint, ran through the lives and characters of the canonized *servatim*, and rating each much below the subject of his theme, he exclaimed at the close of every investigation, "Where shall we place him? this great saint!" At last, a humorist in the audience, wearied by the length of the discourse, and foreseeing no end to it, rose when the orator again asked the ever recurring question, and said with a air of obtuse simplicity, "You may put him in my place, for I am going away."

Rome in the days of her grandeur, was supplied with water by 13,594 pipes, extending from the aqueducts, erected in various parts of the city.

An old Connecticut Parson, whose peculiarities of preaching were proverbial, was one day told by a parishioner, that he didn't like his sermons. "Well," said the old man, "I don't wonder at it. I don't like 'em myself." It is also related of him that, being one day pursued by some imprudent young rogues, who cried after him, "Parson M—Parson M—did you know the devil was dead?" he turned round, shook his grey head, and spread his hands over them, saying in tones of compassion, "Poor Fatherless Children."

Comfortably Modest.—An editor in Mississippi says it is about time candidates for Congress were nominated and concludes with recommending himself thus:—

"We know no one in our section of the State, more deserving of the office, or better qualified to represent us, than ourself. We are opposed to the State Bonding system in toto, to the bonds of sin, to all bonds but the bonds of love, and are sound in politics. We are strictly moral in every respect; and no one can charge us with a bad act committed since we came to years of discretion—that is, since we cut the credit system. The Democrats of Lafayette will go for us heart and hand. Will our anti bond friends have a meeting and prevail upon us to consent to serve the party? We only want a little coaxing, like a bashful young widow. 'Tis true we are no orator, but we have got a good voice, and have joined the debating club for the express purpose of learning to speak in public on the stump. We havn't joined the tetotallers yet, but we shall take the pledge at the next meeting. What more need we say! Editors throughout the State will please announce that we are a candidate; provided they will wait for their fees until we receive payment for Chancery Court advertising done by us during the past two years.

If the ancient cubit was 23 inches, as was supposed, Noah's Ark was 547 English feet long, 91 broad, and 56 high, measuring according to Bishop Wilkins, 72,625 tons.

The purity and stability of the Government depend upon the virtue of the people.

The Difference.—By be ging, you forfeit your character—by borrowing, you only forfeit your word.

From the Agriculturalist.

ORIGIN AND NECESSITY OF AGRICULTURE.

The oldest occupation of mankind was that of cultivating the earth; and from the time that the first pair, "hand in hand," went forth exiles from Paradise, it was constituted the great business of the human race. Cain was a tiller of the ground, Abel was a wool grower, and Noah was a husbandman. To Moses we are obliged to look for the first history of agriculture as well as the earliest records of our race. Traditionary accounts in latter writers of antiquity trace its history far back towards the Noachian period, but the earliest catalogue of domestic animals, and the first direct statement of the condition of patriarchal society, are to be found in the history of Abraham.

Ingenious writers, as Stillingdeet and Newton Renuell and Grimm, have endeavored to trace the origin of agriculture to some particular part of the world, and Egypt seems to have been a favorite starting point with these and other writers. That "corn" was very early and extensively grown in Egypt, cannot be doubted; but the culture of grain there rather than in other districts then occupied by the human race, appears to have been as much the result of the ease with which the banks of the Nile could then, as now, be cultivated, as of any positive advances in agriculture. There appears little room for question, that, wherever man was found, the cultivation of the soil more or less prevailed. There is no reason to suppose that the state of things in the plains of Mesopotamia, Tartary, or Arabia, five thousand years ago differed essentially from the present; and as we know that three thousand years have passed over them, and left their habits and their systems of agriculture unchanged, those habit and systems may be considered a fair specimen of those which the necessities of man first originated and which have been there perpetuated.

As must have been expected, the implements used in the infancy of agriculture were of the most simple kind. The most ancient sculptures and coins, and above all, the paintings found in such perfect preservation in the long-deserted temples and tombs of Egypt afford the most ample evidence on this point. That the most early instrument used to loosen the soil was a kind of pick, made at first of stone, bound to a handle of wood, is certain. The employment of animals instead of human labor in tilling the soil, or the substitution of the first for the last, early occurred; and the use of heifers in ploughing, or where these were not at hand, the substitution of the ass, is clear from the frequent historical notices of these facts.

It is not to the necessity which agriculture forced upon men, of associating for the protection and preservation of their crops, that the origin of society may fairly be traced; otherwise the world had remained, as it now mostly is where agriculture is unknown, a mass of isolated families, with conflicting interests, and constant additions to the elements of dissension and confusion. The right of soil, the nature of property, the accumulation of wealth, the progress of civilization, and the spread of knowledge, are all more or less, to be traced back to such associations, and to the permanent occupancy of the earth to which societies like these gave a tendency and security. To live, it was necessary to sow; to induce men to sow security must be given, that what is sown shall be reaped for the benefit of the sower; and an association of families, or in other words, society, could only do this; and thus to agriculture, to the tilling of the soil, we owe civilization and its multitudinous blessings.

To Cure Sheep Skins with the Wool on.—Take a spoonful of alum and two of salt petre; pulverise and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together—leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the whole skin as tight as you can and hang in a dry place: in two or three days as soon as dry take down, and scrape with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. It when you kill mutton you treat the skins in this way, you can get more for them from the saddlers than you can for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise.

N. B.—Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on may be treated in the same way.—*N. W. Farmer.*

From the Lincolnton Republican.

LOUIS D HENRY IN ASHVILLE.

As was to be expected, the address of Mr. Henry in Ashville, did not please the *Highland Messenger*. This is one of the best evidences of its excellence, and without any other, to us would be conclusive; for, we recollect how disparagingly that paper spoke of the great speech of Judge Saunders in this place in 1840, a speech almost universally commended by the Whigs themselves, as far surpassing in matter and manner the frothy, picayune effort of his narrow minded opponent. But we have other and *indubitable* evidence, in the following account furnished us by a gentleman of the highest respectability:

To the Editor of the Lincoln Republican:

As I happened to be present when Louis D. Henry, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, addressed the people of Buncombe County, at the Courthouse of Ashville on Wednesday last, and supposing that you and your readers feel desirous of learning how the speech was received—what its effects were, &c., I take occasion to transmit to you, what I conceive to be a just, true and impartial outline thereof.

There was a very respectable audience both as regards number and standing. Those assembled were very attentive; and though many of them were those who have heretofore ranged themselves under the banner of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," they did credit to themselves and the county of which they compose a part, by the courteous manner in which they attended to the speaker. There was little or no interruption; and so far as I have been able to ascertain the sentiments and feelings of the larger part of the assemblage, the speech will not be forgotten. It is destined to be remembered, talked about, reflected on, and, so forcibly were its propositions proved, that I am convinced, it will be by many, believed and acted on. Indeed I have heard some of the Whig party of standing and influence, declare they were done with Whiggery, and its advocates.

You may depend upon it sir, Mr Henry has not visited the mountains for nothing; and if you ask me for the proof of this assertion, I give it to you in the excitement and trepidation—in the fears and exertions, made by those of the Whig leaders (whose opinions truth cannot reach) to counteract the effect, and render abortive, the attempt so successfully made, to expose the false promises heretofore made by themselves,—their inability to govern the country and the manifest signs of ruin and defeat which attend every where.

Mr. Henry is a very able debater. Dignified without haughtiness, acute without craftiness, witty and when occasion demands it sarcastic, without scurrility, eloquent without being pompous, he necessarily insures attention and commands the remembrance of his hearers. He is gentlemanly, you know—full of humor—in public speaking, he has a manner peculiar to himself—very droll, he makes a crowd laugh in spite of itself—and at times, very eloquent, though different from Judge Saunders.

Some of the Whigs are trying to misrepresent his arguments, and to destroy their effect; they were very busy the evening after his speech. Still, I tell you, you may count on a *change*, comparing the coming election with that of 1840, or I am wofully deceived.

Yours, &c.

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH.

He said that Mr. Clay had, upon a late occasion, declared that the real question was, whether the indebted States should be compelled to tax themselves to pay their own debts, or whether the General Government should exercise its more mild power of indirect taxation to pay them. He then quoted the Constitution to shew that it gave no power to this Government to raise taxes to pay the debts of the States, inasmuch as the "United States" could not be construed to mean the "separate States." Mr W. said that a distinction had been sought to be made between the money derived from the sales of the public lands, and other moneys of the Treasury; that it was contended that the lands were ceded to the United States for no valuable consideration, that they were given for the specific purpose of paying the debts of the Revolution, and that debt having been fully paid, the lands should be considered as held merely in trust for the States. Mr. Wright shewed the fallacy of this argument now, from the fact that a very small fraction of the lands now held by the United States, and remaining unsold, are the lands that were ceded by the States; that more than nine tenths, and probably nineteen-twentieths of the whole of the public lands now held by the Government, were *purchased* by the United States from France and Spain, and paid for out of the Public Treasury of the United States. He said it had been conclusively shewn that the public lands, alone, never would have paid the debt. But this argument, he said, had nearly been abandoned, and the following clause in the Constitution was seized on to support the measure of distribution:

"The Constitution of the United States, article 1, section 8, says: 'The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, *to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare* of the United States.'"

Mr. W. contended, that if this clause conferred upon Congress any other power than the power to "dispose of" the territory or other property belonging to the United States, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare, then it was a power wholly without constitutional limit or restriction. He contended that it was impossible to separate the application of the grant of power so as to make it apply to the lands alone, and not to the "*other property*." [such as the public buildings, ships of war, &c.]

He said that Mr. Clay had, lately, when speaking of the distribution, introduced the comparison of a kind parent, dispensing portions of the property he had accumulated to aid his needy and embarrassed children; but, says Mr. Wright, he forgot that this Government, which represents his supposed parent, so far from having income or estate to spare, is in extreme want, and wholly unable to support itself. Mr. Wright asked the Senator if he would present the facts to the States as they really were? Would he tell them that while he would give them one dollar from the Treasury, it must be paid back with the cost of collection added to it?

He then went on to show the natural tendency of the policy of distribution; that it created a conflict between the States and the General Government. He asked if the policy, once adopted, was limited to the land revenue? He argued not, because the constitutional power of Congress over that and over all other portions of the public revenue was the same.

He then stated that the excesses of revenue accumulated from 1833 to 1836, produced an appetite for distribution in another form, that although enormous and extravagant appropriations were made, still there were millions in the Treasury, unexpended; and that then a distribution of the "surplus revenue" was resolved upon. He then argued to shew that this appetite increased, and next year, 1838, when the bill providing for the defences of the country came up, a clause was added to it providing for a second distribution of all money over five millions which should be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, wholly without regard, (as before,) to the appropriations which might be outstanding and unexpended on that day, which it was well known, would exceed ten millions. [How often have the whig party abused us because we neglected the defences of the country? This shows how unfair they are.] How does the Treasury of the country now answer the calls upon it? asked Mr. Wright; by Treasury notes—promises to pay; which promises, he was told, were selling in the market for less than *money*, and yet they were urged to lock up and keep for the States $250,000 per month, being the probable amount of the sales of the lands.—*North Carolinian.*

From the North Carolina Standard.

The Register of April 8th contains the following article:

WHO'S RIGHT NOW?

"The Fayetteville Observer says it is authorized by the correspondent distinctly to reaffirm the truth of his former statement, *as a matter within his knowledge, and susceptible of proof* that Mr. Haywood did prepare the questions that were sent to the Banks by a Committee of the last Legislature. Mr. H. must now admit the charge, or call for proof. There is no middle ground."

The reader will notice that the Register tries to fling his challenge to Mr. Haywood, probably supposing he would not notice an anonymous assault upon him. The Standard when this counterfeited statement was first made by the Register, met it with a pledge to prove it was false, if the endorser would produce the principal's name, or assume the responsibility himself. We stated expressly that Mr. H. had not authorized us to contradict it, but that with his leave or without it, we had a right to do it, since it was attempted to use it against the Democratic candidate; yet the Register, it will be seen, passes our challenge. To prevent any escape we have now asked from Mr. Haywood himself a reply to this falsehood, and here is his letter to us. Before you consult with your principal, Mr. Register, will you let his name come. Will you protest his drafts hereafter unless he comes from behind the mask?

THOMAS LORING, Esq.,

SIR: You ask me "whether I prepared the questions that were put to our Banks by the Committee of the Legislature of 1840."

I answer that I DID NOT, and that I had no agency in it *directly* nor *indirectly*. This accusation against me is *false out and out*, and if the persons who fabricated it will exhibit their "proof," under real names of common respectability, they will find me ready and able to refute it and expose the calumny—no matter by whom originated nor by whom it is reaffirmed nor by whom it may have been circulated. Yours, &c.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Raleigh, 9th April, 1842.

The Register, we think, will agree with us that the anonymous character of his friend should no longer be preserved. He has made his charge and preserved in it. He has stated it upon *his own knowledge*, as the Register says, for we never saw it in the Observer. Mr. Haywood certainly knows, and he avers that this charge is false. It will not do to hide now and shoot poisoned arrows at Mr. Haywood, and call this *proof*.

Now we happen to know the poor attempt on the part of the Register, to implicate Mr. Haywood, is not only without foundation, but that the Chairman of the Committee was competent to the duties of his station; and that which the Register charges to Mr. Haywood, was, no doubt, the production of the Chairman himself.

RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island, on Saturday last, by a vote of 60 to 6, passed an Act declaring illegal and void, all town, ward or other meetings, for the choice of town, county or State officers, except at the times and in the manner prescribed by law; and subjecting to a fine of $500 to $1000 and imprisonment for six months, any person who shall act as moderator, warden or clerk, in any such meetings. Also subjecting any person who shall signify that he will accept any executive, legislative, judicial, or ministerial office, by virtue of any such pretended election, to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year. Also declaring any person who shall assume to exercise any such office not being duly elected thereto according to the laws of the State, *guilty of* TREASON, and punishable with imprisonment for life. All offences under this Act are to be tried before the Supreme Judicial Court only.

Resolutions were reported in connexion with the bill, requesting the Governor to issue his Proclamation exhorting the people "to give no aid or countenance to those who, in violation of the law, may attempt to set up a government in opposition to the existing government of the State, and calling upon them to support the constituted authorities for the preservation of the public peace, and in the execution of those laws on which the security of all depends." Also authorizing his Excellency "to adopt such measures as in his opinion, may be necessary in the recess of the legislature, to execute the laws and preserve the State from domestic violence, and that he be and is hereby authorized to draw on the General Treasury for sums as may be required for these purposes." These provisions are directed at the friends of what is called the "People's Constitution." They have provoked a most determined and unwavering resistance.

The Providence Express of Monday says:

"This law, so barbarously introduced, and so rapidly hurried through the legislature, can never be enforced; but its authors may adopt the style of an ancient martyr and exclaim "we have this day kindled such a torch in Rhode Island, as shall never be extinguished!"

And again,—"Our opponents talked of granting to the People all they asked, as if the People were supplants for their rights at the feet of the General Assembly. No, we will never again subject ourselves to be insulted by petitioning for our rights."

But a letter from Providence, to the editors of the New York Evening Post, speaks in much stronger terms. It says, if a single person, acting under the new Constitution, is imprisoned, "we shall open the prison doors forthwith. We have two thousand men, at least, pledged to defend, at all hazards, the lives, persons, and properties of our candidates. Two thousand men in Smithfield and Cumberland are ready for every emergency."

The Governor of the State seems to apprehend serious results, for he issued orders to the Independent Charter Companies, to report immediately to the Adjutant General, the number of men fit for duty and the quantity of arms and ammunition on hand. The friends of the new Constitution on the other side are rapidly furnishing themselves with arms.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have it from very good authority that the President's Cabinet Council have held a consultation on the Rhode Island controversy, and resolved to support the corporators under the charter, as the sovereign power of the State, and to employ the power of the Federal Administration to put down the Constitution established by the people. How the National Executive is to interfere, we have not learned; but doubtless the great expounder of the Constitution, who undertook to make way with the rights of New York in the McLeod case, will devise some mode of helping the Rhode Island aristocracy to usurp the State's rights.—*Globe.*

The Lynchburg, Va., *Republican* in copying from the N. Y. *Era* an article respecting Mr. CALHOUN prefaces it with the following remarks.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Justice and Truth are tardy in their course, but their steps are ever onward."

The trite sayings which are found in every language under the sun, and which are usually called proverbs, are the results of human experience; and manifest the goodness of that Great Being who presides over the affairs of this world. Injustice is often triumphant,—vice has its hour of revelry, and falsehood, for a time, puts on the apparel of truth; but never was there yet an instance in the annals of mankind when honesty had not its reward, sooner or later.

As one of the many examples of this truth, we record the history of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Endowed with extraordinary talents, even when a youth, he led the Republican party in the House of Representatives, during the eventful period of our last war with England. Honor and power came to him unsought; and in a few years he passed from the department of war, (so much indebted to him) into the second office in the gift of the people. This office was conferred on him by the voluntary suffrages of both the great parties of the country. His talents and private worth gave him the station without an effort. He never acknowledged his abilities, and no man was found—no man is yet known—who ever ventured to cast a stain on the purity of his private character.

Thus stood Mr. Calhoun until 1831, when he was called upon to resist the abominable Tariff that was grinding his State and the whole South, into dust and ashes. He obeyed the call—and from that day the sun of his life began to decline. Differing with the Republican party—(though agreeing with the great Apostle of Liberty, Thos. Jefferson,) on the rights and remedies of the States, he lost the countenance and confidence of that party; while the Federalists, his bitter opponents during the war, loosed their blood hounds against him. Assailed thus on both sides, this bold and patriotic man, stood almost alone and single handed to stem the torrent of party prejudices. Yet he shrunk not; but bore himself as becoming a man, a Republican and a Statesman. He overthrew the infamous and oppressive Tariff—arrested the wild schemes of the Federal party—vindicated the rights of the States, and reinstated the Constitution. A pause occurred in the public sentiment, and thoughtful men began to inquire whether great injustice had not been done him. The Federal party saw this, and anxious for his destruction, (for they even yet feared him more than any other man,) started the old cry of disunion, in the hopes of overthrowing him with their clamour. Mr. Butler was selected for the business; and the most sanguine hopes were entertained from the correspondence with Mr. Secretary Upshur. Vain hopes! Instead of sustaining the cause of falsehood and misrepresentation, the result has been the entire and triumphant vindication of Mr. Calhoun and his friends against the charge of disunion. His own political and personal enemies are forced to do him this justice. Can we feel surprised at the consequences? No. The people are always just to the honest and upright. The Republican press in every State in the Union, seeing the injustice that has been done him, have come to his defence. The subjoined article from the New Era, (New York,) which we copy from the Globe, is but one among many such to be found in every State Rights paper in regard to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. We ask the reader's attention to it. It speaks what every man now knows. Justice must be done; and this great man has not received justice from his party nor his country. No man is more hated by Mr. Clay and his myrmidons and none more deserving of the confidence and regard of the Republican party. It needs no gift of prophecy to tell that he will yet rise higher in their regard. "Justice and truth are tardy in their course, but their steps are ever onward."

In connection with this subject we cannot but call the reader's attention also to an article in another column of this paper, which refers to the distinguished Senator from N. York, Mr. Wright. The portrait drawn is true to the original. All who know him, of every party, will recognize the truth of the picture. We do not believe that any country in Christendom can boast of two abler and better men than John C. Calhoun and Silas Wright.

MONEY MARKET.

Our Banks are doing little or no new business, and money has become extremely scarce, and times very tight. Virginia Bank Notes continue at a discount of from 4 to 5 per cent. below North Carolina Bank Notes, with no prospect of improvement.

Exchange on N. York, 4 per cent. premium.
" Baltimore, none.
" Philadelphia, none.
" Petersburg 4 to 5 discount,

Specie 3 to 5 per cent. premium on North Carolina Bank Notes.

Bank Stock, Cape Fear . . 95 to 100.
" " Bank of the State 100 to 107.
Rail Road Bonds, with the State's guarantee 90.

It is rumored that the Bank of the State has proposed to her sister North Carolina Banks, the 1st of May as the day for resuming, which we are glad to hear, as it is placing the North Carolina Banks in their true position, which we believe they are ready able to sustain with good faith to the community. We have no doubt but the resumption will take place then, as the other Banks cannot refuse to accede to so reasonable a proposition, without manifesting a weakness, which we are sure they do not feel, and appearing too much like the banks of our neighbours of Virginia.—*N. C. Standard.*

☞ The Tallahassee Star says, that Peter W. Gautier, Jr. U. S. Marshal for the Appalachicola District, late editor of the St. Joseph Times, and Speaker in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Florida, has decamped to Texas, with 70 negroes belonging to the Union Bank, and $15,000 of *Uncle Sam's* money, besides divers unknown amounts collected for individuals in his official capacity. He was accompanied by his father, the Rev. P. W. Gautier, an eloquent divine of forty years' standing.

A SOLEMN ANNIVERSARY.

This day, we believe, precisely a twelve month ago, the remains of General Harrison were carried to the house appointed for all the living. It was a mournful, yet imposing spectacle. It was full of that tragical and mysterious interest which the triumph of death over human greatness always inspires. As we gazed upon the solemn pageant; the long line of carriages; the mustering of troops, with arms reversed and muffled drum; the sable caparisoned steeds, which seemed almost to feel the melancholy duty they were performing; every feeling of political hostility, all harsh recollections, were merged in the sentiment of human sympathy. This was not the triumph for which we fought; this was not a victory at which we could exult! We thought only of a desolate mansion, a solitary widow, a family in mourning.

Man proposes, says the proverb, but God disposes. This was eminently the case here. In the very moment of fruition, in the very height and fulness of possession, the deep laid plans or plots of a great party, were arrested by the hand of Providence. *Nec Deus intersit*, is also one of our maxims.—Although we believe that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without permission from on High, we are not of those who imagine that the Deity is always interposing in behalf of human passions and designs. Yet as the friends of Gen. HARRISON habitually speak of his death as a providential infliction, and their language was echoed from countless pulpits, we may be pardoned for surmising that the hand of God was in the visitation. Our purpose or wish is to turn the reflections which the recollection of the event suggests, to edifying account.

How many incidents have been crowded into a brief space! When we look back, it almost seems a dream. The Harrisburg Convention—the hard cider canvass—the Democratic defeat—the Whig inauguration—and lastly, in one short month thereafter, that fatal catastrophe which was the "beginning of the end." The first was a political Pandemonium, in which the meaner spirits, by superior intrigue and management, triumphed over the higher. They were constrained to sacrifice the leader of their choice, and whose claims were far paramount, to another less distinguished, however respectable. They separated with ranking disappointment and gloomy forebodings, but with a resolution to conquer by any and every means, however disreputable. They drew courage from despair. Their long banishment from power—their blind unreasoning animosity to Democratic principles and administration, gave them a strength and union which mutual harmony and respect could not have imparted. The cohesion of common hate, though temporary, is, while it endures, a stronger cement than love. That was the keystone which bound together the inharmonious materials of which the arch was composed. This made them unite in the enthusiastic support of one whom they had suffered to linger for more than twenty years in hopeless obscurity; at whose pretensions many of them had cruelly scoffed, before it became their policy to adopt him.

The canvass, and the manner in which it was conducted, were something new in the history of our country. The reason of the people was not addressed—their judgment was not sought to be convinced—their honest feelings were not appealed to. Songs, riotous assemblages, inflammatory harangues, free quarters, gratuitous distribution of liquors and provision, money indirectly universally, and sometimes directly applied, were the means adopted to captivate popular support. It was a conspiracy, not only against free Government, but the dignity of human nature. Gentlemen, men of the highest standing, even of religious profession, did not hesitate to approve of, and participate in, such shameless proceedings; or rather they did hesitate at first, until, debauched by the intoxication of the hour, they threw off all restraint and mingled freely in the saturnalia. A candidate for for some high office, we believe, played antics for the people in the fork of a tree; others addressed them from the chimneys of locomotive log cabins; Mr. WEBSTER put on an old coat and a tarpaulin hat, and in some place of almost unpronounceable name, though of sound politics, not only declared himself a Jeffersonian Democrat! but threatened with the terrors of his right arm every one who dared question the impudent assertion. These expedients, which would have been insulting to the lowest populace of Europe—(we speak it more in sorrow than anger)—abetting every manner of fraud, were but too successful. This must be said, however, in mitigation, that the financial embarrassments under which the country was laboring, and which were the consequences of a vicious system of paper and credit, then developing its bitter fruits, disposed our people to any change. They were told that a Whig triumph would at once restore prosperity, elevate wages, repair the finances, and, by the influence of its mere name, add a hundred millions to the capital of the country! There are certain conditions of the public mind when it is credulous, from fear on the one hand and desire on the other. Such was its state during this memorable canvass, which eventuated in the signal defeat of the Democratic party. Scarcely had that taken place, when it began to show symptoms of returning sanity. When Congress met, the victorious leaders began at once to quarrel about their *principles*—a dissention which was much aggravated when they came to a division of the spoils—those spoils for which, when out of power, they had exhibited so stoical a contempt, but which they now fought for with the desperation of that hunger which eats through stone walls. But the subject grows under our hands, and we must reserve the conclusion for another number.—*Globe of the 7th inst.*

JACKSON, (Miss.) March 25.

Painful Occurrence.—We learn from the Southern Journal, published at Monticello, in this State, that Mr. Andrew Jackson Holliday, and Mary Louisa and Lucy Arrington, daughters of Mrs. Joanna Williams Arrington, of Lawrence county, were drowned in Pearl river on the 15th inst. They had gone to a convivial party, and in returning, the boat in which they had gone was driven by the current against a tree, and broken into pieces. Mr. Holliday perished in attempting to rescue Miss Louisa.—Mr. Francis J. Larkin (late of this city) was of the party, and exerted himself to the utmost to save Miss Lucy. He attempted to swim out with her clinging to his waist, and sunk several times, when she separated from him, exclaiming "we are gone," and sunk. Mr. Larkin then seized her dress and attempted to raise her, the treacherous garments giving way. All his efforts proving unavailing, he, with difficulty, himself reached the shore. Dr. Arrington brother to the sister, was on the shore with a younger sister, having left the boat to lighten it a short time before the awful catastrophe. He rushed into the water, but soon became chilled and disabled by exertion, and only saved his own life by clinging to a tree.

From the Southern Chronicle.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April, 13.

Awful Conflagration!!!—Our town has been the scene of one of the most desolating fires that it has ever been our lot to witness! It commenced yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, and burned until day light consuming the most beautiful and business part of Columbia! *Twenty nine* stores and dwellings, with numerous outbuildings are in ruins; and the buildings comprise the most valuable property in town!! The loss in buildings and goods cannot fall much short of $200,000!!! It is said to have orignated in the blacksmith shop in the rear of Mr. Henry Davis' carriage shop, on the Main street, and extended with a fearful rapidity, to Mr. Davis' front shop and block of buildings owned by him, comprising A. S. Johnston's Printing Office, Levi Hawley's Sadlery, I. D Mordecai's Auction Store, and Thomas Baker's Refectory. It also took the adjoining brick tenement and store owned and occupied by I. D. Mordecai, together with the corner block owned by Col. A. H. Pemberton, the rear of which was occupied by him as a Printing Office, and the front by A. W. French, as a Shoe Store, A. Alexander, as a Clothing Store, and Mr. Stubbs as a dwelling, and extended down that square to Assembly street, burning the Blacksmith shop at the corner opposite the Circus, and the stables known as Roach's. South of Henry Davis', on the same square, it swept all the buildings to the corner of Plain street, including the stores of N. S. Cummings & Co., Barnet and Anderson, and S. Simpson, together with the Saddlery of Chandler & Hollister, Boot and Shoe shop of H. Bruns & Co., and Confectionary of N. Emanuel. By great exertions on the part of the firemen and others, it was arrested at Mrs. E. Waddell's dwelling house; indeed, her house and the one on the south-west corner of Assembly-street, are the only ones that are left on the square. Our tale of destruction, however, is now but little more than half told. From the corner store, occupied by N. S. Cummings & Co., it crossed over to our beautiful Brick Range, and swept that part of the square fronting on the Main street up to the store of A. North & Co., (which narrowly escaped) including the store of James S. Scott, Stevenson & Walker, G. W. Keckeley, J. S. Thornton, Sherman & Stratton, Antwerp & Frank, Benjamin Mordecai, Philip Myers, John I. Gracey, Alexander Young & Son, Mrs. J. E. Weaver, and Cohen & Bell; all of which buildings, including Sherman's beautiful block, are now lying in one indiscriminate heap of ruins! Many persons have suffered severely; a heavy loss has fallen on A. S. Johnston, Esq., who did not save a solitary article from his Printing Office, and was not insured for a dollar. Col. Pemberton is also a severe sufferer, as his insurance will scarcely cover half his loss. Mrs F. Myers is said to have lost nearly every thing; so has A. Alexander.—We learn that H. Davis had an insurance on his property to the amount of $13,000; I. D Mordecai $10,000; N. S. Cummings & Co. $10,000; Cohen & Bell $5,000; (Mr. Bell has suffered severely in loss of furniture, which was not insured) Young & Sons $10,000, John I. Gracey $10,000, Levi Sherman $15,000, G. W. Keckely $3,000, Stevenson & Walker $6,000. The principal loss however, is upon the buildings, most of the goods having been saved. Messrs. Snowden & Smith on the North east corner of Main and Taylor streets, together with the Stores of Wm. Glass, Eaton & Anderson, and A. North & Co. escaped, with only the injury incidental to moving their stocks of goods, but the buildings occupied by them were in imminent danger, and, probably, were saved by the unprecedented exertions of a single individual. Dr. Thomas Wells, who owned the building occupied by Stevenson & Walker and James S. Scott, was insured for $6,000. The Estate of R. Waddell, was also insured, on the block occupied by N. S. Cummings & Co., Chandler & Hollister, and Barnet & Anderson, to the amount of $12 000. We believe that with two hooks and a ladder the fire could have been confined to one half of the square upon which it originated. The loss is certainly a severe one, falling on us particularly at such a period of pecuniary embarrassment; but we hope the energies of our people will overcome it, and our town be speedily restored to its fair proportions. The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company will probably sustain the largest loss. A small proportion was insured in the Charleston and Trust Company, and in the Augusta Insurance and Trust Company.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

Later from Texas.—The steamship Neptune arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, bringing Houston papers of the 2d and Galveston papers of the 4th instant. At a hasty glance over them we could find nothing very important relative to the war with Mexico. In fact, nothing to corroborate or justify the exaggerated rumors circulated here respecting the immense Mexican invasion.—*Picayune.*

Governor Roman has issued his proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of "one Edward Yorke," accused with embezzling seventy thousand dollars, the funds of the Exchange Bank. Alas! but fortune is a capricious jade! A few short weeks since, and this same "one Edward Yorke" was one of the principal men who controlled the finances of the State, and guided the councils of the city. He is now advertised as a fugitive from justice; though whatever have been his delinquencies, they must have been perpetrated previous to, and not since the time we speak of. If all men were what they seem, what a millenium the world would be!—*Ib.*

Storm and Fire.—On Wednesday last, in the afternoon, there was at this place, the severest storm of rain and hail that has been known for many years. In a few minutes after it commenced, the whole surface of the earth was deluged with water, and considerable damage has been done to broken land that had been newly ploughed. While the storm was at its fiercest, the lightning set fire to the large framed stable belonging to the Eagle Hotel, which was very soon reduced to ashes—a total loss.

It was fortunate for Mr. Patton, the proprietor of the Hotel, that the fire occurred in the midst of such a rain—otherwise, the entire establishment together with a greater part of the village, must inevitably have been burnt.—*Highland Messenger.*

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his fine new PLEASURE CARRIAGE and Harness, last season's fashion.

SCRIBER offers on cheap terms, **Close Carriage**, 2 pair of excellent **Harness**.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 29, 1842. tf

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 22, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

Mr. Clay's Legacy.

Mr. Clay, a short time before taking his leave of Congress, announced his last legacy to the people of the United States. This legacy consists in a series of Resolutions marking out his policy for the future Government of the country. Under it, he proposes to increase the expenditures from what they were the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, say 22½ millions, up to 26 millions per annum. In 1840, Mr. Clay and his co-workers told the people that an annual expenditure of 22 millions was entirely too extravagant, and that the expenses of Government ought to be reduced to some 14 or 15 millions a year. Now however, that the party have succeeded in riding into power on this hobby and others, Mr. Clay proclaims that the expenses ought to be raised up to 26 millions, and his followers with one voice, say Amen to it.

But this is not all—he not only proposes to raise the expenses of Government to the scale of 26 millions, but he is for doubling the taxes on the country—for raising the Tariff up to 30 per cent not only in violation of the compromise act, but in direct violation of his own, and his party's most solemn pledges to the American people in 1840.

To enforce these odious propositions and schemes he has made a long sophistical speech, and all the Federal papers in North Carolina are praising it, and strongly recommending it to the people. And here again, we call upon the people to mark the fact, that many if not all the Federal Whig papers in the South have come out in favor of a *Protective Tariff*, and so strongly that some of the anti-Tariff Republican portion of the party have condemned their course, and denounced it as opposed to the vital interests of the South. From these signs and others, we are well satisfied that the Southern people begin to see the game of [illegible] that has been played upon them under [illegible] of Whig, and they have only to see it, to give Clay Whiggery and all its schemes of Bank Tariff, Distribution, &c., a final death blow in the next elections.

Mr. Henry used up.

Some one has written to the Editor of the Raleigh Register from Buncombe, that Mr. Henry was badly *used up* when he made his speech there, by Lawyer Clingman who replied to him off-hand, proved all his facts false, and all his arguments fallacious. What a merciless set of fellows these Whig orators are! A Republican can't show his head anywhere and make a speech, but straightway he is pounced upon and entirely *used up* by some little giant or other—some young Demosthenes, or Jupiter Tonans! He is either thundered to pieces, a la Rayner—or he is *argufied* to stultification by Mr. Clingman, to say nothing about Orator Brummel and such like formidable geniuses.

But according to the Buncombe letter writer, Mr. Clingman must be a truly wonderful young man, for he has actually proven what no man before had the impudence to undertake to prove:—he has proven that—"the Whigs (as they call themselves) have redeemed all their promises." *Redeemed their promises* have they?—Did they in 1840 promise to double the taxes—did they promise to create a New National debt of *Twenty millions* during the first year of their power—did they promise to raise the expenses of the Government from 22½ millions to nearly *thirty*—did they promise to pass a Bankrupt Law—did they promise to give away 3½ millions a year of the public money—did they promise to give Mrs. Harrison $25,000? All *this* they have done, but did they *promise* it to the people? They promised better times—they have made worse:—they promised economy—they have run into prodigal extravagance:—they promised to make plenty of money—high wages to the laborer—high prices to the farmer—where are they?

These are facts that no honest man Whig or Democrat will deny. Then by what art of hocus-pocus even a great orator like Lawyer Clingman can make it appear that they have redeemed all their promises, is more than we could undertake to guess.

Old Federal Connecticut redeemed.

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature is just over in Connecticut, and the Republicans have swept the State from one end to the other. Federal Whiggery has been routed, horse, foot and dragoons. When the strong holds of Federalism are thus captured by Democracy, how can we doubt the result of the elections in August next in old North Carolina? Who can doubt but that she too will come out of the contest redeemed and disenthralled from the misrule of those who have so grossly deceived the people?

Elections have been held in some 18 or 20 States since the Extra Session of Congress met, and of these, all with the exception of one or two, have thrown off the Federal yoke and hoisted the Democratic banner of *Equal Rights*—no Bank monopolies—no Tariff taxes. Are the Freemen of North Carolina less patriotic—less devoted to the Constitution—less jealous of their rights and liberties than their brethren of other States? Or will they be slower to open their eyes to the deceptions and frauds of Federalism? We know they have been in times past second to none in devotion to liberty, and we believe they are unchanged in principle yet. Let them then come to the rescue, and show those who prevailed in the last contest by "delusion" that they are not to be gulled and deceived a second time.

Democratic Victory in New Orleans.—The Democrats of New Orleans have elected their Candidate for Mayor, Dennis Prieur, Esq., by a majority of 338 votes over his Whig competitor, the incumbent of the office during the last term. This City has been considered one of the most impregnable points of Federal strength, and the result of this election is a great Democratic triumph.

Another victory.—The Democracy of Baltimore have elected their Mayor by nearly 2,000 votes over the highest opposition candidate. Well done for Democratic Baltimore!

A Democratic Mayor has been elected in Portland, Maine,—another Republican gain and victory.

☞ It is stated that the late glorious Democratic victory in Connecticut was gained on the open issue of *no protection*. This is cause for fresh congratulation to the South, that in the very midst of the manufactories of New England—under the overshadowing influence of the Protectionists themselves, the broad banner of Free Trade and no protection, waves in triumph. It is another verification of the wise remark of Mr. Jefferson, that "the Northern Democracy are the natural allies of the South."

The Town elections in New York have gone almost universally in favor of the Democrats.—Federalism seems fated to defeat everywhere.

Congress.—The Senate has been engaged for some time in an interesting discussion on the Loan Bill; the House occupied with the General Appropriation Bill.

The Veto Power.

It would be difficult to say whether the Whig papers of the United States, or those of England are most clamorous for a change of our Constitution. The London Times has recently made a most furious assault on that part of it which gives the President, as the immediate Representative of the people, the power to veto a bill. Mr. Clay and the Whigs in this country have done the same.—With these objectors it avails nothing that the wise framers of our Government thought it necessary to place this important check in the Constitution:—it avails nothing that it has worked well in our political system for more than half a century;—all is less than nothing because Mr. Tyler has interposed this conservative power to crush another monster of corruption—another Biddle Bank for swindling the people. The "money changers" and Bank brokers have been foiled by the Veto power, therefore they cry—down with it;—Clay says—down with it;—the American Whigs repeat down with it;—and the Bank Whigs beyond the water, re-echo the cry of—down with it. But will the great body of the American people who have grown up and lived so long under the guardian protection of this most sacred Instrument—will *they* unite with these Vandals in their work of desecration and destruction? We have no fears of it. The people are everywhere taking the alarm at the designs of the Revolutionists—even in blue-light Connecticut the scales are falling from their eyes, and the doom is upon their deceivers;—they are doomed!

The May Convention.—We rejoice to see from the proceedings of popular meetings in various parts of the State, that our friends are aroused to the importance of the Convention to be held in this place next month. No Western county should be unrepresented, and it is now full time that all had taken steps to ensure a representation. Such as have not yet appointed delegates ought to do so without further delay, and urge their attendance. We hope that our Eastern brethren will show their devotion to the good cause of Democracy by their presence with us. We assure them that it will afford the Republicans of the West infinite pleasure to meet them and exchange encouragement for the approaching great contest before us. Will they not then come up, and join us in counsel and resolution that the old North State may once again be freed from the misrule and taint of Federalism, and take her place in the ranks of her redeemed Sisters!

The Correspondence between Governor Morehead of this State, and Governor McNutt of Mississippi.—Our notice was attracted to this subject some weeks ago by seeing the report of a Committee of the Legislature of Mississippi on the official papers submitted to them. This report is written with some ability and presents Governor Morehead not only in the wrong very clearly, but rather in a ridiculous attitude. Although no political friend of Governor Morehead, we felt mortified at the by no means creditable figure he has made in this affair, inasmuch as he is the Executive of the State, and his official acts must therefore necessarily affect to some extent the character of the State. In order then that justice might be done to Governor Morehead, and to the State, we requested in no improper manner, that the Governor's organ at Raleigh would procure a copy of the correspondence and publish it. This has not been done, but instead of giving the North Carolina public the correspondence, the Editor of the Whig organ presents them with a speech of Mr. Ives, a member of the Mississippi Legislature, spreading soft soap on Governor Morehead, and making him out quite a man of *talent* and *learning*, fit to be a President for the Whigs next time they gain the ascendancy. We look upon all this as *dodging* the affair. If every thing is right about it, why not at once come out with the correspondence and let us see and know all about the whole matter? It cannot be concealed long, for if it is not soon forth coming from Raleigh, copies of it will be obtained from Mississippi and made public. So gentlemen you may as well bring it out at once and let the world see how His Excellency has used up the Mississippi Governor, and what "*talents* and *learning*" he has displayed.

Great Federal Victory.—This is something so rare now a days that we mention it as a piece of real *news* for the public. A Federal victory!—the Whigs have elected their Candidate for Mayor in Mobile after a desperate struggle, by 8 votes majority, being a falling off in the Whig vote of *only* about *four hundred* since the Presidential election. What would a few more such *victories* leave Whiggery? In the same election the Democrats elected seven out of ten of the Council, and ten out of fourteen Aldermen.

☞ A New Orleans paper states that $6,000,000 was furnished to Mexico by England to aid that Government in the invasion of Texas, upon the condition that *Abolition* should be inscribed on the Mexican banner.

The Democratic Victories.

Democracy has been everywhere triumphant in the late elections, and its victorious banner now waves throughout the land, more universally, than the coon-skin flags of 1840 floated over the triumphal parades of Whiggery in that memorable year of our humiliation as a people. In view of this state of things, the question must present itself to every reasoning mind—what has operated to effect the extraordinary revolution in public opinion that has so completely overwhelmed the Whig party within one year after the day of their proudest exaltation?—Are the people so loose in their attachment to principle as to be swayed by trifling causes, or by the breath of excitement and passion from one extreme to another within the short space of a twelve month? No, every body knows that there is no excitement now—that there has been no attempt to get up any:—the Democratic party have made no inflammatory appeals to the passions of the people; but this great revolution has been accomplished by the powerful influence of sober reason and calm reflection, working silently but surely on the intelligence of the people; and so far from proving the contrary, its very suddenness is the strongest evidence of popular adherence to cardinal principles. It goes to show that though under the effect of excitement and trickery the people may be temporarily deluded and led astray, returning reason and reflection will invariably bring them back to the right fold again. In the contest of 1840 the Whigs raised an excitement to divert attention from their anti republican principles; they deceived the people by misrepresentations and honied promises; they raised a clamorous cry for "change," and finally succeeded in getting into power;—as soon as they took the reins of Government, they began to throw off the mask, and show their real character and true principles by a series of odious acts and measures;—then the eyes of the people were opened; they saw that Whig *practice* [illegible] very reverse of Whig *profession* [illegible]; they saw that they had been imposed upon by designing men and deceived into an abandonment of principle, and they have everywhere hastened to atone for their error by returning to the support of the true faith which alone can preserve, as they now see, their rights and liberties. This is the cause of the Democratic victories which have swept every thing before them, and from present signs, the indignation of a betrayed people will hardly leave to Federalism a skulking place from Maine to Louisiana.

Another Candidate for the Presidency in the field—perhaps.—The Raleigh Register has favored the public with a speech delivered in the Mississippi Legislature in February last, by a Senator in that body, Mr. Ives, on the subject of the correspondence between Governors Morehead and McNutt, heretofore alluded to, in which the orator rather boasts of a personal acquaintance with Governor Morehead, and makes His Excellency out quite an extraordinary man. Mr. Ives says:—"such a man as Governor Morehead is not born once in a century!" Nor *twice* neither, friend Ives.—"Yes sir, continues Mr. I.,—with all his talents and *learning* he would ornament the Presidential chair, nor is it unlikely that he may one day be called upon yet, to preside over the destinies of this great Republic, *should the Whig party again get the ascendancy.*"

Should the Whig party ever again get the ascendancy, and should Governor Morehead be made President, he will prove himself a very ungrateful man if he does not reward friend Ives with one of the best and fattest offices in his gift for being the *first* to discover before hand his fitness for the Presidency, and his great talents, and *learning*. We venture to suspect, however, that His Excellency being, as those who are acquainted with him know, a modest unassuming man, would very willingly compromise the matter, and on condition of being elected Governor, relinquish all right, title and claim whatsoever that he may have in prospective, on the "Presidential Chair" now, henceforth, and forever.

Texian Blockade of Mexico.—The President of Texas has issued his Proclamation, declaring the ports of Mexico to be in a state of blockade. We hope the blockade may be as absolute by sea as it is on paper.

MR. HENRY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Louis D. Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people,

At Charlotte, on Tuesday, (court week) the 26th of April.

At Lincolnton, on Saturday the 30th of April.

At Rutherfordton, on Wednesday [Court week] the 4th of May.

At Shelby, Cleveland County, on Tuesday [Court week] the 10th of May.

The Steamship.—We find a bare statement with no explanation in a Baltimore paper, that the "Missouri" was got off from the oyster bank by the aid of the "Mississippi." They seem a little inclined to make a mystery of it—no account of the damage is given and but a very loose one of the accident itself. They are right to be ashamed of it—riding down oyster banks is a poor business for steam frigates, and we are not a little suspicious that the misfortune grew out of the *racing spirit* with which the two vessels left New York, and which had been so sedulously stirred up by the petty jealousy and rivalry of New York and Philadelphia.—*Chas. Mercury.*

DEATH OF BISHOP ENGLAND.

This eminent Divine, long the head of the Catholic Church in this part of the Union, expired yesterday morning, in the 55th year of his age. His illness had been long and painful—even at the time of the death of the late Mayor, we heard it said his recovery was hopeless. But he preserved his faculties to the last, and on his death bed, lost none of that zeal in the cause of his church which has so distinguished his life. To the Catholic Church, his death will be a deep and lasting affliction.

Bishop England will be sincerely lamented by all our citizens. He was a man of rare talents of various learning, eloquent, public spirited, one equally capable of adorning the walks of private and meeting the emergencies of public duty. When such men die they leave a wide gap in society, and we wait long before we see their places worthily filled. Bishop England has resided among us for more than twenty years, and during that time he has conciliated an esteem so general, that that class must be small indeed which will not sympathize with his more immediate friends in this melancholy bereavement.—*Charleston Mercury of the 12th instant.*

[*Communicated.*

Casualties.—On Thursday last, a waggoner by the name of Godfrey Bullock, of Lincoln County, was killed by lightning about 10 miles west of Wadesboro'. He was overtaken by a storm and drove his horses near an old store to protect them from the rain, and was standing by their side, when a tree was struck in about 25 yards and a portion of the subtle fluid struck him producing death in about 15 minutes. On the next day, Stephen Porter was crushed to death by accidentally falling on the cog-wheel of the mill just completed by W. B. McCorkle. Mr. Porter was a steady and respectable man, a mason by profession, and was engaged in working on the mill.

Anson County, N. C., April 12, 1842.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ASHE.

On Saturday, April 9th, 1842, a portion of the citizens of Ashe, assembled in the Court-house in Jefferson, when on motion, Col. Geo. Bower was appointed to preside, and Geo. H. Hamilton was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been duly explained by the Chairman in a forcible and explicit manner, on motion, the following gentlemen, to wit: Geo Phillips, R. Murchison, W. T. Ross, P. Earnest, and Lewis Watters were appointed a Committee, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting on the subjects under consideration, who, having retired for a short time, returned, and through their Chairman, Col. Geo. Phillips, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, having been read and duly considered, were adopted without opposition.

Whereas, it is the right and privilege of freemen peaceably to assemble, and freely express their opinions on matters of policy, and whereas, the affairs of this nation, are, as we believe, badly conducted at present, and our foreign relations in a condition not the most desirable,

[illegible] struggle for the Presidency, and since that time, fulfilled. That we believe all such promises were made for political effect, and without any intention or expectation of the consummation thereof.

Resolved, That although we disapprove of many of the official acts of President Tyler, yet we accord to him our thanks for his manly firmness and sterling integrity in vetoing the two Bank bills at the late Extra Session of Congress, also for his recommending the repeal of the Distribution law at the present session.

Resolved, That we most cordially detest the disgraceful attempts of those persons in and out of Congress, who are unnecessarily clogging or trying to clog the wheels of Government by selfish opposition to the powers that be either by flooding Congress with abolition petitions, dissolution petitions, or resolutions justifying the conduct of British aggressors on the rights and property of American citizens.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial support to Louis D Henry, Esq., at the next election for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we approve of the adjourned Democratic State Convention, to be held at Salisbury on the 20th of May next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a delegation of twenty-five persons to represent the county of Ashe in said Convention, and that the Chairman inform such delegates as are not present of their nomination; whereupon Col. Thos. Blair, David Miller, Jordan Council, John Dixon, Basent Baird, Adam Elrod, Richard Gentrey, Samuel Sapp, Thomas Sutherland, Edward King, James Wagg, Sam'l. Plummer, Thomas Below, James Smith, James Sturgill, T. Witcher, Col. A. Gentrey, Col. F. B. Parks, Geo. W. Reeves, M. Poe, Geo. Phillips, John Gambill, James Dickson, Sr., James Todd, Lewis Watters were appointed said delegates.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a Central Committee of Vigilance and correspondence for Ashe county, whose duty it shall be to correspond and co-operate with their Democratic fellow citizens in different parts of the County, in selecting candidates for the Legislature and other political purposes; whereupon Geo. H. Hamilton, R. Murchison, Washington T. Ross, Joseph Barker, George Phillips, Alfred Ross, James Smith, George Bower, Lewis Watters, and P. Earnest were appointed to constitute said Committee.

Resolved, That the Central Committee appoint a Committee of Vigilance in each Captain's district in the County, to carry out the object above mentioned.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman, Geo. Bower, and Secretary, Geo. H. Hamilton of this meeting, be added to the delegation to the Salisbury Convention.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it shall adjourn to re-assemble at this place on Tuesday of May court next, and that the several Committees of Vigilance in the County, then and there report to the Central Committee by delegates, or otherwise, the desires of their respective districts in relation to candidates so far as the same can be ascertained.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary, and forwarded to the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Standard, with a request that the same be published.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEO. BOWER, Chairman.

Geo. H. Hamilton, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ANSON.

A respectable portion of the Democrats of Anson County met in Wadesborough, on Tuesday the 12th of April, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Salisbury Convention. On motion of Hampton B. Hammond, Esq., John M. Ingram was appointed Chairman, who explained the object of the meeting in a brief address, whereupon on motion of Clement Marshall, Esq., Norfleet D. Boggan was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of S. W. Cole, the Chairman appointed a Committee consisting of Clement Marshall, H. B. Hammond, Wm. A. Morris, Esqrs., Col. W. P. Johnson, Dr. McCaskill, and S. W. Cole, Esq., to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas during the last Presidential campaign, the Whigs in order to secure the votes of our citizens, promised that if they should succeed in the election of Harrison and Tyler, the expenses of the Government, which they alleged were unnecessarily large, should be greatly retrenched; that the finances of the country should be placed upon a sound foundation, and in a flourishing condition;—that we should have a uniform currency;—that exchanges should be equalized;—that confidence should be restored;—that labor should command a higher price;—that the farmer should receive for his produce a fair value;—that money should become plenty;—that commerce should resume her wonted activity, and finally—that the citizens of the United States should behold a prosperity hitherto unparalleled; and whereas, the Whigs did succeed in obtaining the power of the Government; and whereas, the first act of Gen. Harrison was by Proclamation, to convene an *Extra Session* of the Congress of the United States, for the purpose, as in said Proclamation avowed, of replenishing an exhausted Treasury, to take into their especial care, the finances of the country; and whereas, the said Congress, did assemble on the last of May, composed of a *majority of Whigs in both branches*, and did continue their session until sometime in [illegible]: and

Whereas, the regular Session of Congress, did assemble on the 1st Monday in December, 1841, composed of a majority of Whigs, both [illegible] Senate and House of Representatives, which said Congress is still in Session; and whereas, it is manifest to the American people, that so far from the expenses of the Government having been retrenched they are greatly increased; that so far from the finances being bettered, they are in a more disordered condition; that the prices of labor and produce are greatly reduced; that commerce is languishing; that all confidence in the trading community is destroyed; that money is scarce; that the monetary transactions of the country are greatly disordered; that the National debt is vastly increased; that we are promised to be saddled with a new tariff; that they have given away the public lands; that the character and credit of the Government are gone; that in lieu of the prosperity proclaimed, we are overshadowed with a cloud of distress.

Therefore Resolved, That we hold the Whigs justly responsible to the people for the present disastrous condition of the country.

Resolved, That we believe if the Democrats had been allowed to retain their power, the country would have long since been restored to a sound and healthy condition; that the energies of our citizens would have been awakened; that the vast resources of our country would have been developed, and then indeed should we have beheld the prosperity and happiness of our people.

Resolved, That we are highly pleased with the nomination of Louis D. Henry, and will use all honorable means to secure his Election.

Resolved, That we approve of the Salisbury Convention, and that the Chairman appoint Delegates to represent the Democrats of this County in said Convention.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons, Joseph Medley, Esq., Clement Marshall Esq., Wm. Hamilton, Esq., Col. Wm. P. Johnson, Doct. McCaskill, Daniel Gould, Col. Allen Tye, Capt. M. D Watkins, James L. Terry, Thos. Griffin, Esq., S. W. Cole, John W. Ingram, David Carpenter, Joel Tyson, Doct. C. Watkins, George R. Threadgill, N. D. Boggan, P. W. Hammond, Jacob Waynesburg, John Q. McPherson, Thos. J. Lockhart, H. B. Hammond, Esq., Miles W. Mash, Esq., Col. A. Polk, Jas. Benton, Wm. A. Morris, Isaac Curtes, Allen Carpenter, David Billingsly, Marcus Austin, Nathan B. Jenkins, Fleet Williams, Thos. P. Dillon, Maj. E. P. Harrall, Capt. L. D. Kirby, George Duren, Esq., Wm. R. Mash, Darling Rushing, Esq., Clement Bermingham, Isham Ingram, John Griffin, Capt. Thos. M. Lee, Col. Jas. Ratcliff and Maj. Thos. B. Bailey.

On motion of Wm. A. Morriss, the Chairman was added to the number.

On motion of Col. W. P. Johnson,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this State.

JOHN M. INGRAM, Chairman.

Norfleet D. Boggan, Sec'ty.

The unfortunate accident to the Missouri.—We find in the Baltimore Sun some additional facts respecting the melancholy and distressing affair on the Potomac, which caused the death of fifteen of the Missouri's crew:

The ship was under a heavy head of steam, going at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, when, through some carelessness or inattention of the pilot, she was run upon a shoal off Port Tobacco—Matthias' Point about fifteen miles below Potomac creek. She now lies buried in the sand, with but a few inches of water upon one side, while there is something like eighteen or twenty feet on the other. All on board expressed the belief that there would be great difficulty in getting her off, and it is feared that when she is clear, she will be found to be so much injured as to require much repair.

Our informant states that there were twenty-six persons, including Lieut. Borden, in the boat which went off with the anchor—that fifteen, with the lieutenant, were drowned; and ten were picked up by the boats from the ship. Another informant says that there were but fifteen men, including the lieutenant, on board—that they were proceeding from the frigate, but the anchor not having been properly secured, and the boat listing, it probably slipped off, and with the chain, either capsized the boat or entangling those on board within its sight, every person was instantly killed or afterwards drowned. The body of Lieut. B. has been found, and was to be interred yesterday. Some other bodies have also been recovered, and two of them are said to have been cut almost in twain, while the others are much mangled. The unexpected and melancholy loss of life, together with the hazardous situation of the noble frigate, has carried grief unutterable into the hearts of those in command.

The Collector of the Revenues of the city of New York, Thomas Lloyd, has absconded with thirty thousand dollars, ascertained, of the city's cash in his pocket.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been but little doing the present week. Cotton remains about the same, say 6 to 7½. Domestic Liquors are coming in pretty freely, but the market is not yet supplied; prices remain about the same. Peach Brandy, 40 to 50; Apple, 35 to 37½; Whiskey, 26 to 28. Flour, still scarce, in good demand at 6 to 7. Corn, scarce, sells at 55 to 60. Bacon, 5 to 5½. Lard, 5 to 6. Wheat $1 to $1 15.—*North Carolinian.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ Hezekiah Turner, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. Roberts, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

MARRIED,

In Mocksville, Davie county, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Archer, Mr. Henry Howard to Miss Amanda Gaither.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 18th inst., Mr. James P. Green, in the 40th year of his age.

In this County, on the morning of the 15th inst., of Pneumonia, Mr. William Gibson, in the 61st year of his age.

Blanks For Sale Here.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of saw'd Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. tf.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 85,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straightforward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

ces in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingraham,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ellet,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *post paid*, we will forward the money and postage free, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cancerous forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 1st, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE SOURCE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines.

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M D F R S M G S M A S Lond, Mem Acad N S Philad S Ph Soc N Germ. Hanov, Matit, &c &c &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1300 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid La Roy Sunderland, 130 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *attaining*, at least, a something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 22, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	6 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (lon'f)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., APRIL 12, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 46
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 2, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8¾
Bacon,	7½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but by *fairly* reporting, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not, in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass to review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid in before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

Elmwood For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-west, wishes to sell *immediately* his plantation, situated between Third and Fourth Creeks, stretching from one bank to the other, containing

564 Acres,

one mile and a half from Third Creek Church, two miles from Mount Vernon, and two miles from three Merchant mills. On the premises are all necessary out buildings, with an excellent, convenient, and roomy,

DWELLING HOUSE,

beautifully situated, containing seven rooms and five fire-places. The land is of

The First Quality,

superior for all farming purposes. It is seldom such an offer is made to the public. The terms will be made easy.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to call *soon*, as I am determined to sell forthwith. If the Subscriber should not be at home when any one may call to see the land, they are referred to W. B. Wood, Esq., or Mr. Jonathan Young. Without a speedy application a bargain may be lost.

RUFUS H. KILPATRICK.

Elmwood, Rowan County, N. C., April 8, 1842. 3t

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BRICKHEAD.

March 11, 1842.

—MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841 tf.

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, and do it out in the following prices:—Jeans coats and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race, The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. tf.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clodhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Rose, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the race mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, for North against the South $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson alone has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue the Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forgotten, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where large clubs are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For Sale Here